

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of the pending application in view of the following remarks.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The outstanding Office Action rejects claims 1-9 and 11-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Karves et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,085,257, hereinafter “KARVES”) in view of Barchi (U.S. Patent No. 7,187,932, hereinafter “BARCHI”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for at least the following reasons.

KARVES discloses a system which queries a local phonebook database and/or a network phonebook database (KARVES, col. 9, lines 43-56). In one embodiment, the local phonebook database is queried first; if the phone number is not found in the local phonebook database, the network phonebook database is then queried (KARVES, col. 9, lines 43-56). KARVES also discloses another embodiment in which the local phonebook and network phonebook databases are queried simultaneously (KARVES, col. 9, lines 30-39).

However, KARVES does not disclose a system “wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book,” as recited in the claims. On the contrary, in KARVES, users may only input personal caller information into a local phonebook database. The Office Action cites BARCHI as disclosing a system “wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book.”

In this regard, the Office Action is incorrect. Although BARCHI describes a “subscriber profile database [that] can be stored in memory 810 at the PDA 802 and synchronized with a

network copy” (BARCHI, col. 7, lines 33-34), the system in BARCHI only appears to store a network copy of the local copy of the user’s personal address book. BARCHI does not disclose a means for “receiving...a calling party number in response to a telephone call from the calling party number” or “querying a central, network-based personal address book, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller identification information associated with the calling party number” (as recited in claim 1). Furthermore, because BARCHI only appears to store a “network copy” of the local copy of the user’s personal address book, the information in the “network copy” and the local copy of the user’s personal address book would be identical. Accordingly, BARCHI cannot teach or suggest “querying a central, network-based personal address book, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller identification information associated with the calling party number...; and forwarding network caller identification information supplemented with the personal caller identification information when connecting the telephone call to the user” (as recited in claim 1) because the network and local databases are the same. In other words, it is not clear why one would query both databases in BARCHI, if the two databases are the same; furthermore, the information in the databases would not supplement one another because they are the same according to the teachings of BARCHI. Thus, BARCHI fails to cure the defects found in KARVES (as discussed in the previous Office Action response and herein). The disparate manner in which the system in BARCHI operates also renders it difficult to resolve and combine with the teachings of KARVES; accordingly, Applicants submit that these teachings of the cited publications have been improperly combined.

Furthermore, as discussed in Applicants’ previous Office Action response, KARVES also does not disclose the claimed “central, network-based personal address book.” The previous Office Action asserted that the “network phonebook” in Figure 8 corresponds to the “central,

network-based personal address book” in Applicants’ claims. However, the “network phonebook” in Figure 8 of KARVES actually shows the results of a query of a network phonebook database, which users, subscribers, or customers (as used in the context of claim 1) cannot alter and which contains a network phone directory rather than the user’s personal phonebook entries (unlike the claimed “central, network-based personal address book”). KARVES indicates that users have “online access” to the network phonebook database. However, it appears that KARVES does not disclose that users can enter information into a network phonebook database (KARVES, col. 3, lines 39-43). In KARVES, users store personal phonebook information by entering it into a local database (in their wireless terminal) or downloading caller phone numbers from a network phonebook database (KARVES, col. 3, lines 39-43 and 43-46). Lastly, KARVES teaches simultaneously querying both the local phonebook and network phonebook databases, which strongly suggests that the “network phonebook database” in KARVES does not contain “personal address book” information (in the local phonebook database in KARVES). Rather, the “network phonebook database” in KARVES merely contains a network phone directory, rather than “personal address book” information (as found in the claimed “central, network-based personal address book”).

Thus, KARVES fails to disclose a “central, network-based personal address book...wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book.” For these reasons alone, both KARVES and BARCHI fail to disclose all of the elements of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, KARVES does not teach “forwarding network caller identification information *supplemented* with the personal caller identification information.” Rather, KARVES teaches using information from either the network phone database or the local phonebook

database (KARVES, col. 9, lines 43-56). Although KARVES discloses an embodiment in which the local phonebook and network phonebook databases are queried simultaneously, KARVES does not disclose whether or how the information from the local and network phonebook databases would be combined or resolved (KARVES, col. 9, lines 30-39). In fact, in column 9, lines 43-56, KARVES teaches that if the incoming caller is found in the local phonebook database, then the “caller name ID process ends” (KARVES, col. 9, lines 49). If the incoming caller is not found in the local phonebook database, then the “phonebook application is automatically redirected to the network side,” indicating that query results from the two phonebooks do not supplement one another (KARVES, col. 9, lines 49-53). Furthermore, as BARCHI does not even mention “network caller identification information,” BARCHI does not cure the defects found in KARVES.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that KARVES and BARCHI fail to disclose a “method of providing a user with personal caller identification information, the method comprising...querying a central, network-based personal address book, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller identification information associated with the calling party number and displayable to the user; and forwarding network caller identification information supplemented with the personal caller identification information when connecting the telephone call to the user, wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book,” as recited in independent claim 1.

Furthermore, KARVES and BARCHI do not disclose a “system for providing a user with personal caller identification information, the system comprising...a central, network-based personal address book that is queried, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller

identification information associated with the calling party number and displayable to the user, wherein network caller identification information is supplemented with the personal caller identification information and forwarded to the user when connecting the telephone call to the user, and wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book,” as recited in independent claim 8.

KARVES and BARCHI also do not teach a “computer readable medium for storing a computer program that provides a user with personal caller identification information, the computer readable medium comprising ...code that queries a central, network-based personal address book, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller identification information associated with the calling party number and displayable to the user; and code that forwards network caller identification information supplemented with the personal caller identification information when connecting the telephone call to the user, and wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book,” as recited in independent claim 14.

Lastly, KARVES and BARCHI fail to disclose a “telecommunications system that provides a user with personal caller identification information, the system comprising ...a network caller identification database that is queried, using the calling party number, to retrieve network caller identification information; and a central, network-based personal address book that is queried, using the calling party number, to retrieve personal caller identification information associated with the calling party number and displayable to the user, wherein the network element forwards the network caller identification information supplemented with the personal caller identification information to the user when connecting the telephone call to the

user, and wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book,” as recited in independent claim 19.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that KARVES alone, or even in combination with BARCHI, fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness for independent claims 1, 8, 14 and 19.

Thus, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over KARVES in view of BARCHI, and allow claims 1, 8, 14 and 19.

Dependent claims 2-6, 9-13, 15-17 and 20 are also submitted to be in condition for allowance for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 1, 8, 14 and 19, from which they depend, respectively.

In the outstanding Office Action, claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over KARVES in view of BARCHI and further in view Birch et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0120473, hereinafter “BIRCH”).

In particular, the Office Action acknowledges that KARVES and BARCHI do not teach that the network service platform comprises one of a SCP, SIP feature server, and Parlay gateway. The Office Action therefore relies on BIRCH only to teach a network service platform comprising one of a SCP, SIP feature server, and Parlay gateway. Thus, BIRCH does not cure the deficiencies of KARVES and BARCHI, discussed above. For example, KARVES, BARCHI, and BIRCH do not teach “central, network-based personal address book...wherein the personal caller identification information is loadable by the user to the central, network-based personal address book”; or a method comprising “forwarding network caller identification information *supplemented* with the personal caller identification information.” Accordingly, the combination of cited publications does not teach all of the elements of claim 10.

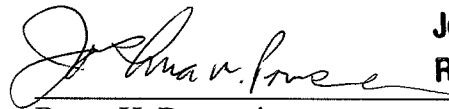
Lastly, there is no apparent reason to combine BIRCH with KARVES and BARCHI. BIRCH relates to a call control system (e.g., call initiation, routing, and switch operation) and voice processing, and is not at all related to network phonebook databases and caller identification systems. In light of the disparate subject matter of these publications, it would not have been obvious to combine the teachings of BIRCH with those found in KARVES and BARCHI. Accordingly, these publications are not properly combined, and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections over KARVES in view of BARCHI and further in view of BIRCH is thus respectfully requested.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of all of the outstanding rejections, and an indication of the allowability of all claims pending in the present application, in due course.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Should an extension of time be necessary to maintain the pendency of this application, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fee to Deposit Account No. 19-0089. If the Examiner has any questions or comments regarding this response, or the present application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,  
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